

NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BRADY THEATRE, Broadway—BRUTUS—LOVE AND LANCER.

ALBION'S GARDEN, Broadway—ROMEO AND JULIA.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—WILSON OF THE WAYS—200 RICHMOND—102.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—THE SOLDIER'S SONG—A FINE FRY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—DIARY OF A YOUNG WOMAN—IRON BUSTERS.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—ADRIAN—ADRIAN—TRYING IT ON—STRIKING—FLYING DUTCHMAN.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Mechanics' Hall—42 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 630 Broadway—BUCKLEY'S THEATROPHON A TROUPE.

EMPIRE HALL, 96 Broadway—PANTOMIME OF EUROPE.

New York, Tuesday, April 3, 1855.

To Advertisers and Business People.

The NEW YORK HERALD FOR THE

WEEK ENDING MARCH 31, 1855.

Monday, March 25	49,620
Tuesday, " 26	53,150
Wednesday, " 27	54,480
Thursday, " 28	55,790
Friday, " 29	56,880
Saturday, " 30	55,880
Total	334,920
Average for six days	55,820

This is the largest daily circulation of any newspaper in Europe or America.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Collins mail steamship Atlantic, Captain West,

will leave this port to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half past

ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Collins mail steamship Atlantic, Captain West,

will leave this port to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, for Liverpool.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of

the New York Herald will be received at the following

places in Europe:

Savannah, John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.

London, J. Edwards, St. Paul's Church, No. 17 Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 18 Catherine street.

Paris, Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.

The News.

This day is big with the fate of the liquor

of the State. At four o'clock the Senate will

take the final vote upon the temperance bill, and

there is now not the shadow of a doubt that it will

pass into a law. Adopted as it will be, with its

most stringent clauses, the true friends of temperance

cannot anticipate much benefit from its operation.

No summary law ever proved effective, and

still less will a measure armed with power so directly

invasive of the rights and liberties of the citizen,

succeed in enlisting the respect and the support

of the community. Still we do not regret, on

the whole, the passing of the bill. Nothing short

of the evil results which it will bring about, will

succeed in convincing the physical force reformers

of the absurdity and impracticability of their theories.

A savage riot occurred at the election in Cincinnati

yesterday, between the foreigners and Americans.

The ballot boxes were, of course, destroyed

in the riot; and whether the Know Nothings or

the "Sagacity" party elected their candidates,

could not be ascertained. Several serious fights

took place in different wards of the city during

the early part of the day, but in the

afternoon a terrific battle came off in the

Eleventh ward. The Dutch paraded with

a loaded cannon, bidding defiance to their

adversaries. They were speedily attacked, their

field piece captured, and its fire turned upon

the former possessors. It was reported that three

foreigners had been killed. One American was

severely wounded that for a long time his life

was in jeopardy. In the evening the Americans

formed in procession, with loaded cannon, and

paraded the streets; and it was feared that during

the night the riot would be renewed with increased

fury.

The steamer Daniel Webster arrived at New

Orleans on Friday last, with California dates to the

9th of February. The list of suspended bankers

had increased by the addition of the firms of Chapin,

Sawyer & Co., and J. B. Comery. None of the sus-

pended houses had resumed, but it was regarded as

probable that Page, Bacon & Co. would soon re-

commence payment. The Star of the West is now

due at this port with three hundred thousand dol-

lars in treasure, and the details of the news. Another

aggression by the Spanish cruisers on our com-

merce is reported. The Daniel Webster, on her

outward passage, was fired at by a sloop-of-war,

hauled to, boarded, and her papers examined,

when she was allowed to proceed on her voyage.

The returns from Connecticut indicate that there

was no choice for Governor yesterday by the people.

Ingham, the democratic candidate, leads his oppo-

nents, but Miner (American) so far as heard from,

has made a splendid run, and the strong American

districts yet to come in will probably place him in

advance. It is thought that the Americans and

whigs will have a majority in the Legislature. Sid-

ney Dean, American candidate in the Third Con-

gressional district, has been elected by a large

majority.

In the New York Senate yesterday a spicy debate

took place on a preamble and resolution directing

the appointment of a committee to enquire into the

facts relative to the suppression, by Mr. Dickinson,

of a communication from the Governor

withdrawing the nomination of Dr. Thompson

for Health Officer. No action was taken

on the proposition. Senator Dickinson did

not deny the impeachment, but rather

heated it. The present Legislature has distinguished

itself. Between the drunken brawl at

Blackwell's Island, the uncontradicted charges of

slavery in the Assembly, and the pocketing of

official executive messages in the Senate, there is no

doubt but our law givers will long be remembered.

Their time is short. Let them go ahead. In the

Assembly yesterday a number of bills were acted

on. The bill increasing the capital of the Man-

hattan Gas Company was reported by the select

committee and adopted.

A storm of great violence was experienced in the

neighborhood of Albany on Sunday. Buildings were

unroofed, chimneys blown down, houses and barns

prostrated, church spires were twisted off, and a

great amount of damage was sustained. Along the

river, however, the damage was but trifling.

Judge Roosevelt yesterday discharged from cus-

tody the street walkers arrested last Tuesday night,

the decision of Judge Morris in the case of Mrs.

Wade being considered as a settlement of the ques-

tion. The intolerable nuisance of disreputable fe-

males crowding our principal thoroughfares after

dark has, however, by the action of the police au-

thorities, been somewhat to some extent at least.

The District Attorney has addressed an official letter

to the Mayor, with reference to the release of the al-

leged vagrants, from which we gather that by a more

careful observance of legal forms on the part of po-

lice and magistrates the law of vagrancy can be

carried out hereafter.

The Rev. Dr. W. Lewis, a delegate from the Cho-

ctaw Nation to Washington, (D. C.), lectured last

evening in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Green-

e street, in this city, on the "Rise and Progress

of Christianity and civilization among the Choctaw

Indians." The gentleman was educated and con-

sequently converted, through the exertions of a mem-

ber of the above church, and he gave an eloquent

review of the position of his brethren as situated

present in their new Western home, as well as of

their anxiety for a further knowledge of Gospel

truth. A summary of the discourse is given in our

paper. Mr. Lewis will receive subscriptions this

day at the Saint Nicholas Hotel to enable him to

buy more books for the thirty-two thousand of his

brethren now settled and ready for education.

The parties under indictment for capital offences

were arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer

yesterday. When the case of the persons implicated

in the Stanwix Hall tragedy came up, counsel

for the prisoners moved to quash the indictment,

and entered into an argument in support of the

motion, a report of which is given under the proper

head. The District Attorney applied for an order

to increase the bail of Mr. Jas. Irving from \$10,000

to \$25,000, but Judge Cowles decided to defer his

decision upon this point until the motion to quash

the indictment was disposed of.

Both branches of the Common Council commenced

their April sessions last evening. In the

Board of Aldermen a communication was received

from the Mayor, announcing the fact that a bill is

now before the Assembly affirming the privileges

and immunities granted to the Broadway Railroad

Company, which were annulled by the adjudication

of the courts, given upon the case after an elaborate

discussion, some months since. This shameful

attempt on the part of the Legislature to

secretly set aside the deliberate judgment of the

tribunal, and override the powers of the

city government, has been met by the

Mayor with commendable vigor. In order to

checkmate the schemers, he recommended the

immediate repeal of the grant to the Broadway Rail-

road Company, and the Board of Aldermen, with-

out hesitation, passed unanimously a resolution in

accordance with the suggestion. In the Board of

Councilmen no very special business was transacted.

Mr. Clancy presented a resolution remonstrating

against the passage of a bill, now before the Leg-

islature, organizing certain parties into an associa-

tion to use the Crystal Palace grounds as a market

monopoly. The resolution was adopted almost un-

animously. In the Board of Supervisors a letter was

read from the Receiver of Taxes, replying to a call

for information by the Mayor as to the practice of

levying extortionate fees upon the bills of delin-

quent taxpayers. The remarks of Mayor Wood,

which were quite pungent, are given in our report

of the proceedings.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 2,000

a 3,000 bales, and prices rallied to the extent of

about 1 cent per lb. on the previous decline. Mid-

dland uplands closed at 9c. Flour improved about

6c. a 12c. per barrel on common and medium grades.

Wheat was scarce and firm. New Jersey yellow

corn sold at \$1.02, and prime Southern white was

held at \$1.03. Pork again advanced. Old mess

closed at \$15, and new at \$16.87 a \$17. Beef

was also firm. 500 boxes India beef, sold for

export, at \$28.50, and 1,000 boxes government

navy pork on terms stated elsewhere, and the

freight on the same engaged for shipment to Eng-

land by the steamship Atlantic, at 9c. per tierce.

Freights by sailing vessels were steady, but rather

quiet.

Cuba—Its Africanization Assuming a Definite

Shape—What Says the Administration?

From the highly interesting and important

Spanish intelligence which we published yester-

day, it is manifest that the Africanization of

Cuba has at length become the avowed and

settled policy of the government of Queen

Isabella. We recur to the debate in the Cortes

of March 8, and to the following declaration

of the Prime Minister, Senor Luszuriaga, which

received on the spot the unanimous approval

of the Assembly.

We translate from the report of the Paris

Presse. Speaking of Luszuriaga, in the afore-

said debate, it says:—"On this occasion the

minister made a declaration which reflects the

highest honor upon him, as well as upon the

cabinet whose sentiments he expresses. He

said that without invading the rights of

established property—without refusing to

compensate them by suitable indemnity—the

Spanish government was finally decided to

put an end to a barbarous institution, which

all civilized nations condemned, and which

Mr. Luszuriaga did not fear to call a pest

and a shame to humanity."

This is Africanization in an official, distinct,

and emphatic shape. The slaveholders of Cuba

are to be indemnified according to the British

West India emancipation system, we presume,

which has reduced Jamaica comparatively to a

desert, and which probably contemplates no

thing more nor less than the ultimate organ-

ization of all the West India Islands into a

confederated free negro empire, under a

European "balance of power." We suspect

that England, at least, looks to some such

ultimatum, and that the present government

of Spain would prefer the transfer of Cuba to

Soulouque for a trifle, to the cession of the

Islands to the United States for double its value

in ready money.

"The Spanish government is finally decided"

upon its course of action. It has discovered

that African slavery is "a barbarous institu-

tion;" that "all civilized nations condemn it;"

an institution which the Spanish premier him-

self does not hesitate to denounce as "a pest

and a shame to humanity." So we perceive that

since the expulsion of the queen mother, Chris-

tina, a great moral revolution has been worked

out in the government of her daughter. The

pin money of Christina, as all the world knows,

was derived for many years from her commis-

sion, per capita, upon African slaves suc-

cessfully landed in Cuba, in spite of international

laws and Spanish treaties denouncing the traffic

as piracy. It is also known that the Spanish

authorities of the island shared in these pirat-

ical profits, and that the Cortes at Madrid qui-

etly connived at, if they were not directly im-

plicated in the business.

Whence this sudden revolution in Spain,

which not only recoils upon the African slave

trade, but upon the old-established and successful

institution of slavery in Cuba, as "a pest and

a shame to humanity?" We may charge it to the

machinations of England and France, to the dis-

affected creoles of Cuba, to the filibusters of

the United States, to the mission of Mr. Soule,

and to the conviction at Madrid that the African-

ization of Cuba will be an infallible safeguard

against the absorption of the island into the

American Union, and the only infallible barrier,

henceforth and forever, to that consummation.

The jealous vigilance of England, the mission

of Soule, the Ostend Conference, and the general

filibustering pretensions upon which this

Pierce administration set out upon its worse

than useless experiments in European diplo-

macy, have, however, been the chief instru-

mentals to the conversion of Spain to the Amer-

ican anti-slavery doctrines of the British aris-

tocracy. We have thus had, since the return

of Mr. Soule, two very significant declarations

from the Spanish Cortes, or national Legisa-

lature, unanimously adopted, to wit:—

1st. That the sale of Cuba would be the sale

of the national honor.

2d. That the supreme government has finally

decided upon the policy of the abolition of

slavery in the island.

The first of these declarations closes the door